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THE PLANTER'S GUIDE

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

*for the
Southland*

1949

1950

SATSUMA
ORANGES

PECANS



WIGHT NURSERIES — CAIRO, GEORGIA



Better Value at Wight's!

Reduced prices are offered you this year in fruit and nut trees, and many evergreens—reductions made possible by more mechanization, and economies in mass production. Along with decreased costs, the quality of the stock is better than ever before.

In this our 63rd Anniversary Planter's Guide, we are happy to pass this saving on to you. At the same time, may we assure you of the very best quality nursery stock, properly dug, and well packed to reach you in perfect condition.

For Greatest Satisfaction, Order Early!

READ BEFORE ORDERING

When to Plant. Planting can be done any time the trees and bushes are dormant and the ground not frozen. In the South the best season for transplanting is usually from November 15 to April 1.

When to Order. It is best to order early, as this enables us to reserve for you the varieties you want and avoids the possibility of our being sold out. The time of shipment may be left to us, as we keep track of weather conditions throughout the country and ship each order so as to reach our customers at the very best time for planting in that locality. If it is necessary that an order arrive on a certain date, please note it on your order sheet and we will ship to arrive as near to that date as possible.

Terms of Payment. Cash with order, or satisfactory reference before shipment; or, if preferred, will ship goods with Bill of Lading attached to Sight Draft, through express or bank. On all C. O. D. and Sight Draft Orders we require 25 per cent of the bill before shipment.

Prices. All prices are net and subject to change without notice. We offer no premiums, discounts, or gratuities. Five trees or plants of a class will be billed at the 10 rate; 50 trees at the 100 rate.

Transportation. All orders, unless otherwise specified, travel at the cost and risk of the purchaser. Wherever possible, mailable sizes of nursery stock have been quoted postpaid. Where mailable and non-mailable sizes are included in the same order, we reserve the right to ship the entire order by express or freight collect, refunding postage on that portion of the order quoted postpaid.

All freight, especially less carload, is moving slower than formerly. Motor freight is least satisfactory. Under present conditions, we do not recommend shipment of any nursery stock by motor freight.

Express shipments of nursery stock take the second class rates. We recommend especially that pecan trees, fruit trees, and other deciduous nursery stock be shipped by Express. Please specify method of shipment; otherwise we will use our best judgment.

How to Send Money. An Express Money Order, Postal Money Order, or Bank Draft is the best form of remittance. You can send your personal check if you desire. It is not safe to send silver or bills except in a registered letter.

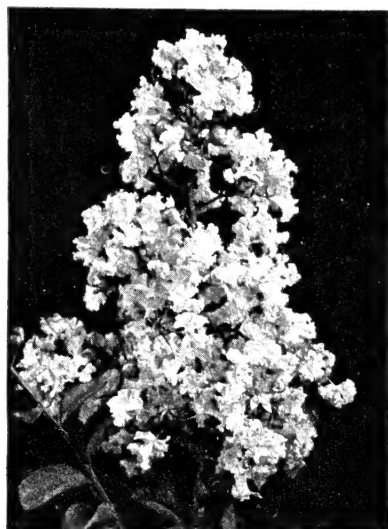
Please Use the Order Sheet. This makes it much easier for us to know your wishes and fill your order correctly.

Taxes. Any sales tax, use tax, or similar tax, shall be for the account of the purchaser, and added to the purchase price.

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WIGHT NURSERIES *Nurserymen Since 1887* • CAIRO, GEORGIA



Crape-Myrtle

ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING SHRUBS

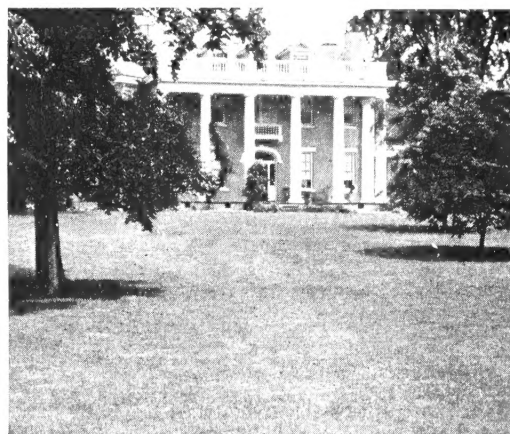
FLOWERING POMEGRANATE

Punica granatum. A handsome flowering shrub with pink, double flowers in late spring. 1-yr. plants only.

Each 10
1-yr. plants, postpaid . . . \$0 79 \$6 50

GRASS

Centipede Grass. Probably the best lawn grass for the deep South. Dark green, luxuriant growth, both in sun and shade. Does not seed so must be planted from stolons. Bus. \$1.75.



Centipede Grass

CRAPE-MYRTLE (*Lagerstroemia*)

Indica. This truly Southern shrub is not used as much as its beauty deserves. Our Red Crape-Myrtle is a fine dwarf strain, having unusually large racemes of deep red flowers.

Each 10
1-yr. plants, postpaid . . . \$0 79 \$6 50
2-yr. plants, postpaid . . . 1 00 9 00

DOGWOOD (*Cornus*)

Florida. The surest sign of spring in the South is the blossoming of the lovely Dogwood. Our nursery-grown trees have far better root-system than woods-grown trees and will give better results.

Each
2 to 3 ft., bare root, postpaid . . . \$1 50
3 to 4 ft., bare root, postpaid . . . 2 50

ORNAMENTAL TREES

DECIDUOUS MAGNOLIAS

The following deciduous Magnolias (generally known as Japanese Magnolias) are hardy throughout most of the United States, and are beautiful spring-flowering trees.

Soulangiana (Saucer Magnolia). Small tree with large pinkish flowers appearing before the leaves.

Soulangiana nigra. Later than *M. Soulangiana* and darker in color. Grades from 12 to 24 in. only.

Prices of above varieties: Each
18 to 24 in., bare root, postpaid . . . \$2 50
2 to 3 ft., bare root, postpaid . . . 3 50
3 to 4 ft., B&B, not prepaid . . . 6 00
4 to 5 ft., B&B, not prepaid . . . 8 00

Stellata (Star Magnolia). Considerably slower growing than the above, but one of the loveliest of the deciduous Magnolias. Masses of white, star-shaped blossoms in early spring.

Each
12 to 18 in., bare root, postpaid . . . \$2 50
18 to 24 in., bare root, postpaid . . . 3 50

"I received the Pecan trees in good condition. They were the best lot of trees I have ever purchased and am well pleased with them. I like the way they are rooted."

—Rev. L. O. R.,
Leesville, S. C.



Magnolia Soulangiana



Magnolia stellata



Dogwood

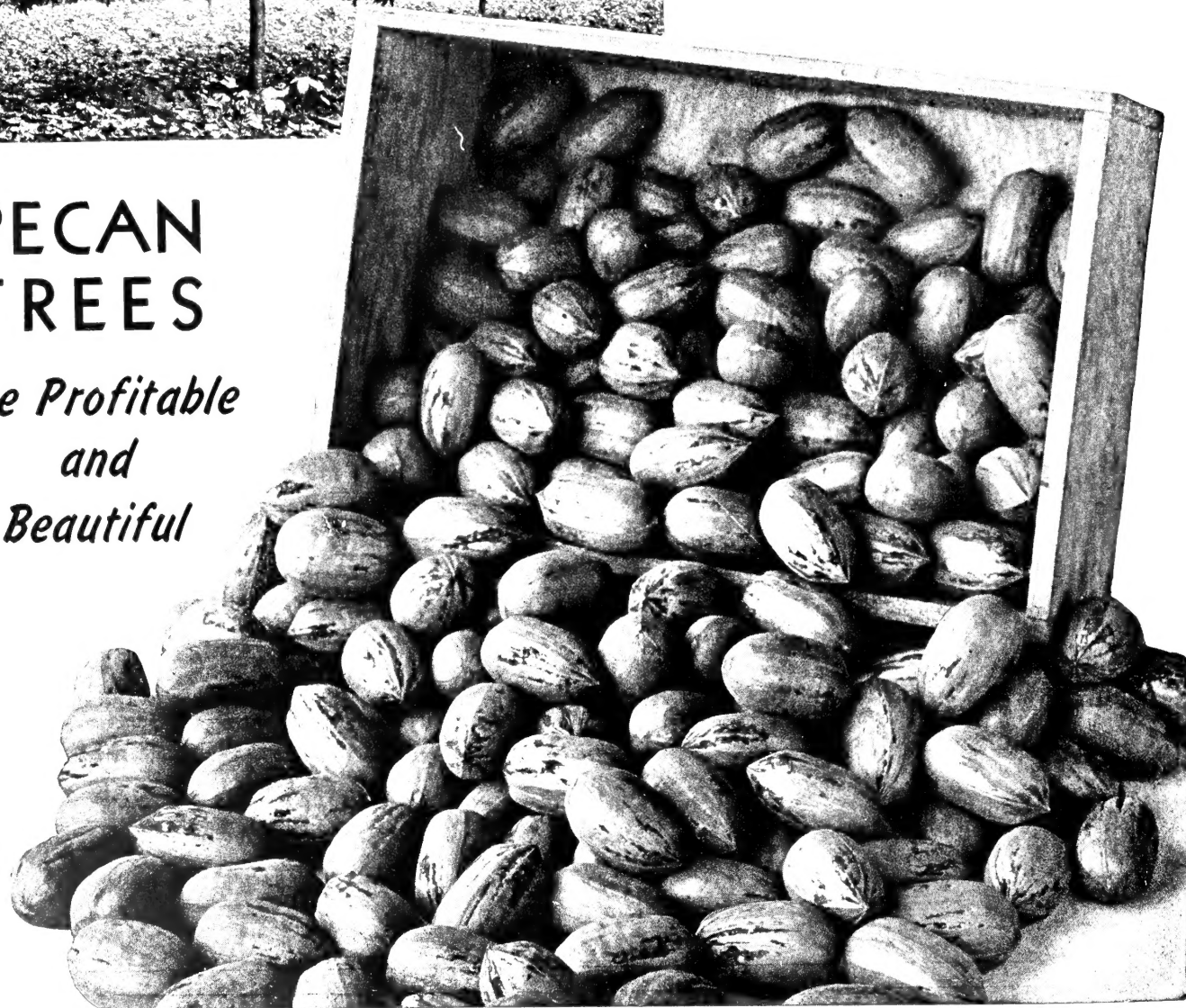


PAPER-SHELL PECANS

The South's Best Tree Crop

PECAN TREES

*Are Profitable
and
Beautiful*



CULTIVATION and CARE *of Pecan Trees*

WILL PRODUCE A GROVE LIKE THE ONE PICTURED BELOW
IN A FEW YEARS

THE Pecan will stand many degrees of frost but it is primarily a Southern tree, needing plenty of summer heat in order to produce the best nuts. Many varieties are now in the trade but most of them are useless because of poor yield or climatic restrictions. The varieties that we offer are those found to be best adapted to this territory. Growers realize the importance of getting guaranteed budded trees in varieties suitable for their locality.

In transplanting, it is important to treat the tap-root carefully, digging a hole deep enough, in good soil, well packed. Pecan trees should be planted 80 feet apart each way in order to give them the space they will eventually need. The long lateral roots sent out by the growing trees will all be in the upper soil layers, making shallow cultivation necessary.





Pecans offer surer and higher returns

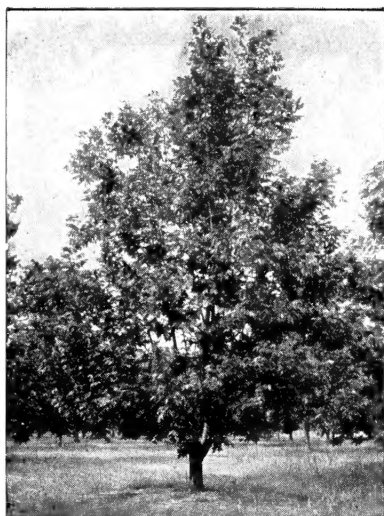
PECAN nuts are one of the older horticultural crops of the South. Since 1887 Wight Nurseries have been Pecan orchardists, and many others have grown Pecans almost as long. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has long had experiment stations devoted solely to the study of Pecan culture. The long experience of commercial growers and the excellent work of the experiment stations have resulted in a wealth of information available to Pecan growers. Insects and fungous diseases have been thoroughly studied, and effective controls developed. The most satisfactory varieties for the various sections have been found.

This vast fund of information is available to all growers, and reduces to a minimum the chances of

failure because of lack of information or misinformation. That is just another reason why Pecan growing is still at the head of the list of profitable commercial crops for the South.

We are proud of our part in the building of the Pecan industry. We are equally anxious to serve future growers in the establishment of profitable Pecan orchards. Call on us!

Many are the successful Pecan orchards planted exclusively with Wight's trees. Insure the very best results by using the best Pecan trees—Wight trees. Even though they may cost you a few cents more per tree, they will prove their additional worth when they come into bearing. Plant Wight trees and you plant the best.

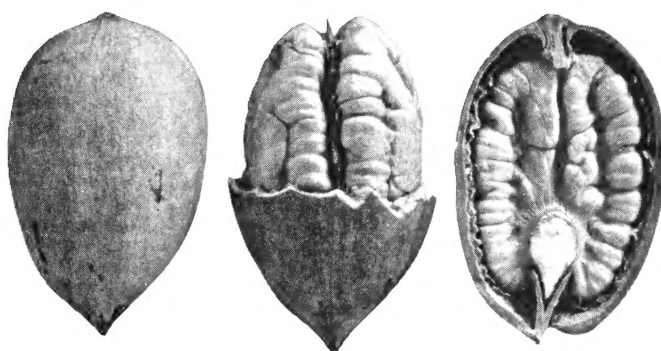


Pecan Tree

HERE ARE OUR VARIETIES and PRICES

Brooks. Promising new variety with excellent cracking qualities. Although small, it is a heavy producer, resistant to disease. Supply of trees limited.

Curtis. A very thin-shelled nut with sweet meat of excellent flavor. An old variety which has quite recently come back into favor. Supply of trees limited.



Pecan, Desirable

Desirable. Large nuts of delicious flavor. Originated 1915-20 in Mississippi, but lost until discovered some years later by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Excellent cracking and separating quality. Early and prolific bearer.

Farley. A new variety highly recommended by Georgia Coastal Plains Experiment Station. Vigorous and prolific. Early bearer; disease-resistant. Nut medium sized, round, well filled. A plump kernel, high in oil content, makes it a good cracker.

Moneymaker. An early and prolific bearer and a healthy, vigorous grower. It is proving a very profitable commercial variety.

Moore. Nuts of medium size. A vigorous grower and very early and prolific bearer. 8 to 10-ft. grade only.

Schley. This variety is placed by some at the head of the list. It is a large, thin-shelled nut of fine flavor and is well filled with meat. Liable to scab. In quality of meat and thinness of shell it is surpassed by no other variety.

Stuart. An old favorite that has been widely tested. This is a variety that can be planted with safety and succeeds over a wider territory than probably any other kind.

Pecan Nursery Features

The success of the orchard is determined by the character of the transplanted tree. A runt in the nursery never grows into a giant in the orchard. It is, therefore, important to begin with the best obtainable nursery stock. The following distinctive features characterize our nursery practice:

1. Our first aim is to produce trees that will give satisfaction when transferred to the orchard, and then to sell them at reasonable prices.

2. Our trees are not dug and "heeled in" to await a customer. This and other precautions account for the promptness with which they generally grow off when carefully transplanted.

3. While well grown, our nursery trees are not over-stimulated by applications of excessive quantities of fertilizers.

4. To transplant successfully, a Pecan tree should have a good lateral root system. Trees grown on sandy soil usually have an abnormally large tap-root with few well-developed laterals. Being grown on a stiffer soil than that generally used for growing Pecan trees, our nursery stock is the equal of any and superior to most.

5. A tree with an older root than 4 years (most of our trees have 3-year roots) is never sent out. If a tree hasn't sufficient vigor by that time to be marketable, it is dug up and burned. The setting of dwarfish trees with roots 5 to 6 years old accounts for the failure of many Pecan orchards.

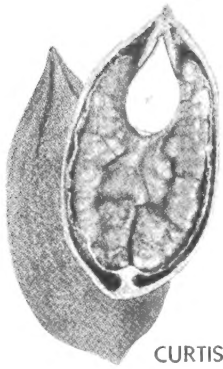
6. The experience of most orchardists is that a budded tree is better than a grafted one. In particular it is less subject to winter-killing. This being the case, we have entirely discarded grafting. The chief reason why many nurserymen still adhere to grafting is that a tree can be grown more cheaply by grafting than by budding.

Order Today

PECAN PRICES

Not Prepaid Grade	Each	Each per 10	Each per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$2 00	\$1 75	\$1 50
3 to 4 ft.	2 25	2 00	1 70
4 to 5 ft.	2 50	2 25	1 95
5 to 6 ft.	2 75	2 50	2 15
6 to 7 ft.*	3 00	2 75	
7 to 8 ft.*	3 50	3 25	
8 to 10 ft.	4 00	3 50	

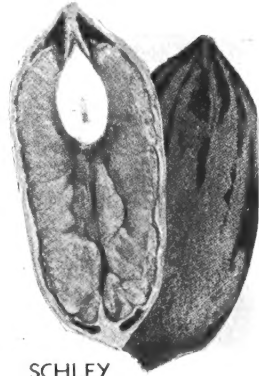
Pecans—FOR PROFIT AND PLEASURE



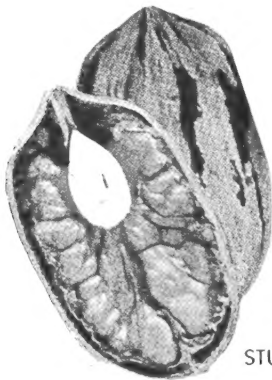
CURTIS

EVERY HOME, whether on a city lot or in the country, should have a few Pecan trees planted around it. They provide excellent shade and will add beauty to any planting. With practically no care, compared to orchard plantings, Pecan trees will grow and thrive around the home. In addition to their beauty, they will produce bountiful crops of nuts.

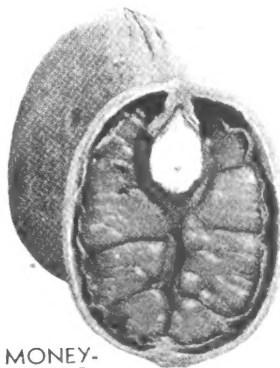
A number of homes in Cairo are getting sufficient revenue from a few Pecan trees planted about the house and garden to pay all taxes on the property. We will gladly select the varieties which will give best results in your section.



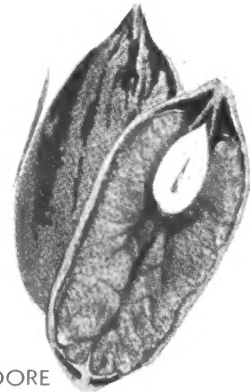
SCHLEY



STUART



MONEY-
MAKER



MOORE



Most of the famous gardens of the deep South—at Mobile, Charleston, and in Florida—depend on massed plantings of Azaleas for their riot of color. While few of us can have gardens of the size of these famous gardens, our own small plantings can be made just as colorful by the generous use of Azaleas.

Azaleas

A RIOT OF COLOR FROM FEBRUARY TO MAY

Some of the most spectacular gardens in the South are planted largely with Azaleas, for these magnificent plants are more colorful than any other flowering shrub. They have so many good points that every Southern home owner should take full advantage of them and make his own grounds a counterpart of the large estates where Azaleas are planted so freely. Even a few plants in the proper setting can lift a planting above the ordinary and bring pleasure to everyone who sees them.



GEORGE FRANC



PRIDE OF DORKING

Wise home-owners realize that a planting of some sort is necessary around the home. Such planting should not be limited to a mere lawn and an ordinary hedge. There are many beautiful trees and shrubs which cost little, yet add to the pleasure of the occupants as well as improve the appearance of the grounds. A few fruit trees, set at the rear of the house bring added value to the property.



AZALEAS

AZALEAS have been planted out-of-doors in the South for some time, but their real value as outdoor plants is just beginning to be appreciated. They can be used in practically any location where other shrubs are used, giving the desired effect as evergreens, and at blooming-time furnish a riot of color unsurpassed by any other group of plants. They should become more and more a part of every home planting, as they begin blooming in February and continue into May. They may be moved when in full bloom.

It's a good idea to order Azaleas as soon as possible in the fall and winter, so that they may become well established by spring.

The Indian Azaleas have the advantage of being evergreen, so that even when they are not in flower their attractive foliage is an addition to any landscape. Azaleas can be grown successfully along the seacoast of the Middle Atlantic States with a little protection to keep the bloom-buds from being injured by cold—and very successfully along the coast from Charleston to South Central Florida and around the Gulf Coastal section to Texas, without any protection whatever.

Azaleas may be used in almost any location where any other dwarf evergreen could be used. They are attractive in the

foundation planting in front of the taller plants; in formal or informal beds, using colors which blend well.

It's almost sure death to Azaleas to plant them too deep! They are surface feeders and should be planted no deeper than they stood in the nursery. It's better to plant shallow than too deep.

Azaleas are very easy to transplant and have few cultural requirements. Their roots like a cool soil and should be planted in partial shade, at least until the plants become large enough to shade their own roots. They may then be planted in full sun to advantage. Azaleas thrive in an acid soil. Where planted in a region in which the soil is alkali, it is advisable to dig a good large hole and fill it in with leafmold or woods earth. The peaty muck found in and around old ponds is very desirable. Where this is not obtainable, or where Azaleas have already been planted in an alkali soil, a small amount of aluminum sulphate, 1 pound to 30 square feet, will be found beneficial. Fertilize lightly about twice a year with cottonseed meal and tankage. Azaleas like a moist soil but it must be well drained.

Do not cultivate around Azaleas. Their roots are right on the surface of the ground and any cultivation would be likely to cut a number of feed-roots. If weeds appear, pull them up.

Figures given after the variety description indicate the range of sizes in which that variety is available

Group I

The faster-growing varieties of *Azalea indica*, generally characterized by large leaves, hairy underneath, and medium to large flowers.

Elegans. A light clear pink with lustrous green leaves. Its tints are very delicate. Desirable early bloomer.

Formosa. The purple-pink variety so satisfactory in the Southern States. Large, single flowers. Leaves dark green. Very easy to grow; vigorous.

Phoenicia. Similar in habit to Formosa, but blossoms a little smaller. Early. Sizes 8 to 15 in. only.

Red Flame. Brilliant red flowers early in April. May be seen at Magnolia Gardens the size of small trees. 6 to 24 in.

William Bull. Tall, open-growing plant producing quantities of rose-shaped, salmon flowers. Late. Sizes 8 to 15 in. only.

Group I	Each	10
8 to 12 in., postpaid.....	\$0 95	\$7 50
12 to 15 in., postpaid.....	1 40	11 50
15 to 18 in., not prepaid..	1 40	11 50
18 to 21 in., not prepaid..	1 60	13 50
21 to 24 in., not prepaid..	1 95	

Group II

Medium growers, generally more compact than Group I, and therefore showier when in bloom. Leaves deep green.

Anthenon. Variegated, white with soft rose. Late. Fast grower. 6 to 12 in.

Dixie. Salmon-red. Strong grower. Midseason. 6 to 15 in.

Fielder's White. The most satisfactory white Azalea. Bush vigorous; compact grower. Excellent for grouping with other colors. Midseason. 6 to 15 in.

George Franc. Unusually large bright rose flowers. One of the handsomest of all Azaleas. Early. 6 to 15 in.

Indica rosea magnificata. Large, single white; throat tinted rose. Fast grower; midseason. 6 to 18 in.



Azalea indica

Lawsal. Salmon color; tall; late. 6 to 15 in.

Lilac. Large lilac blossoms produced in midseason. 6 to 24 in.

Macrantha. Pink flowers in June; compact, bushy. Very late. 6 to 15 in. only.

Mary Louise. Flowers white with small lavender stripes. Midseason. 6 to 12 in.

Pride of Mobile (*Elegans Superba*). Featured in the famous gardens of Mobile, Ala., and is the outstanding flower on their "Azalea Trail." Blossoms large, light pink. A hardy and vigorous variety. Midseason. 6 to 12 in.

Group II	Each	10
6 to 8 in., postpaid.....	\$0 95	\$7 50
8 to 12 in., postpaid.....	1 15	9 20
12 to 15 in., postpaid....	1 60	13 70
15 to 18 in., not prepaid..	1 80	15 75

KURUME AZALEAS

Generally characterized as dwarf, but producing flowers in abundance. Blossoms and foliage smaller than *A. indica*.

Coral Bells. Shell-pink shading to deeper pink in center. 4 to 12 in. only.

Flame. Excellent flame-colored dwarf Azalea. Midseason. 4 to 18 in.

Hinodegiri. Brilliant scarlet flowers produced in great profusion. One of the hardest varieties. 4 to 18 in. only.

	Each	10
4 to 6 in., postpaid.....	\$0 70	\$6 00
6 to 8 in., postpaid.....	95	8 25
8 to 12 in., postpaid.....	1 35	12 75
12 to 15 in., postpaid.....	2 00	17 50
15 to 18 in., not prepaid....	3 00	25 00

Camellia japonica

TRULY typical of the glories of the Old South, Camellias are again taking their place as the aristocrats of Southern gardens. Flowering from November through March, when most of our flowering plants are bare, they are a never-ending source of delight. In cool green-houses Camellias may be grown throughout the United States. Planted out-of-doors, they are thriving on the Atlantic seaboard as far north as Norfolk. The southern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and the coastal section of Texas grow them beautifully. All except the extreme southern portion of Florida is well adapted to Camellias.



LADY HUMES BLUSH

Meet the few requirements of Camellias, and you can grow them equally well in light sand or heavy stiff clay. Camellias are surface feeders and must not be planted any deeper than they stood in the nursery. Many successful growers plant them slightly shallower than they were in the nursery. Give partial shade the first year. Fertilize liberally with well-rotted cow manure in early spring if available; if not, any good grade of commercial fertilizer will be satisfactory. Scales attacking Ca-

mellias may be controlled by Nursery Volck or Florida Volck. Sulphur dust will control red spiders. Keep your plants in good growing condition and they will bring you pleasure for many years.

These Camellias are not lath-house-grown, but are open-ground plants. In most grades, especially 12 to 18 inch and up, they are considerably heavier and more compact than similar grades grown in lath-houses.

CAMELLIAS

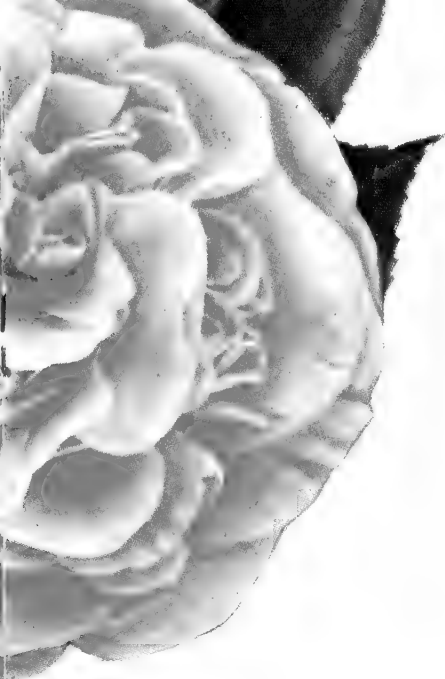
*Joy
for many years
to come!*

ENRICO BETTONI



Top DEBUTANTE





Where to Plant Camellias

AT EACH SIDE OF A DOORWAY OR GATE

IN PART SHADE

AS ACCENT PLANTS IN THE GARDEN

IN COMBINATION WITH OTHER SHRUBS

AS FOUNDATION PLANTINGS

IN URNS OR TUBS, FOR THE TERRACE

AS HEDGES, EITHER FORMAL OR IN-
FORMAL

MATHOTIANA

Bottom VILLE DE NANTES





SNOWDRIFT

Figures given after the variety description indicate the range of sizes in which that variety is available.

Rare and Unusual Camellias

Alba Superba (*Grandiflora Superba*; **Niveus**; **White Rev. John G. Drayton**). Large, semi-double; pure white. Very handsome. 8 to 30 in.

Amabilis. Semi-double; white with cluster of yellow stamens. 8 to 24 in.

C. M. Hovey. Formerly listed as Colonel Firey. Large, double, imbricated; deep red. Midseason. 8 to 18 in.

Colletti Maculata. A medium-sized, mid-season Camellia that is most interesting. Its blood-red flowers mottled with white are very striking. Slow grower. 8 to 30 in.

Daikagura. Semi-double; carmine blotched with white. Very early. 8 to 15 in.

Debutante. Large, loose peony type; light pink. January. Very fine. See color illustration, p. 12. 8 to 24 in.

Gigantea (**Magnolia King**). Very large, semi-double; red and white. Large, deep green foliage. Late. 8 to 24 in.

Imura. One of the finer semi-double, white Camellias, blooming in midseason. Large, with porcelain-like petals of great beauty. Foliage long and narrow, with slightly drooping habit. One of the best Sawada introductions. 8 to 12 in.

Jessica. Gorgeous cherry-red; semi-double; large. January. A very good new variety. 8 to 18 in.

Lady Clare (**Empress**; **Grandiflora Rosea**). Large, semi-double; rose-pink, with ruffled petals. A good grower and bloomer. 8 to 30 in.

Lady Clare, Variegated. Similar in form and habit to Lady Clare, but with white markings. 8 to 15 in.

Lady Humes Blush. A very old but still very rare Camellia, and one of the loveliest of all. Blossoms are medium sized, double, and a delicate blush—just off white. Midseason. A slow, compact grower but tops in form and color. 8 to 18 in.

Lady Jane Grey (**Donckelari**; **Eugene Lize**). An exciting pink and white variegated sport of Donckelari. Flowers last well. 8 to 12 in.

Lady Mary Cromartie. Large, semi-double; cherry-red. December and January. 8 to 24 in.

Lady Vansittart. Large, semi-double; white with rose stripes. Very striking. 8 to 36 in.

Lallarook (**Il Tramonto**; **Laurel Leaf**). Large, full double, with numerous narrow incurving petals opening flat. Color is lovely light salmon-rose, marbled white 8 to 15 in.

Lindsay Neill. An outstanding, large, semi-double, deep red, with white blotches. Originated at Columbus, Ga. Grafts only, 18 to 24 in., \$15.

Magnoliaeflora. Large, semi-double; deep rose at base fading to blush at tips. Compact grower. Rare. 6 to 8 in., \$4; 8 to 12 in., \$6.

Marchioness of Exeter. Loose peony type; lovely clear pink. November. 8 to 36 in.

Marchioness of Salisbury. An unusual Camellia with deep red to lavender blooms blotched with white; peony form, medium size. Midseason. Slow grower. 8 to 12 in.

Martha Brice. An exquisite semi-double blush-pink, originating as a seedling at Quitman, Ga. Large flower and vigorous grower. 8 to 15 in.

Mathotiana (**Mathotiana Rubra**; **Julia Drayton**; **Purple Dawn**; **Purple Empress**; **William S. Hastie**). Blooms 6 inches across, with 12 to 14 rows of petals; deep red with purple cast. January. See color illustration, p. 13. 8 to 18 in.

Mathotiana Variegated. Formerly listed as C. M. Hovey. The variegated sport of Mathotiana. Very striking and very popular. January. 8 to 24 in.

Mikenjaku (**Nagasaki**). Semi-double; rose-pink with white splotches. Good foliage. 8 to 15 in.

Pink Herme. Same formation as Herme, but solid pink. 8 to 24 in.

Pink Star. Peony-formed, rose-pink flowers with stamens interspersed with inner petaloids; outer petals pointed, giving a star formation. See color illustration, p. 16. 8 to 24 in.

Rev. John Bennett. The true Magnolia Garden variety. Semi-double, almost single; lovely salmon-pink; yellow stamens. 8 to 36 in.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA, continued

Rev. John G. Drayton. A Magnolia Gardens variety of charm. Semi-double, light pink, with stamens often intermixed with petals. Medium to large flowers. 8 to 12 in.

Smiling Beauty. Among the loveliest of the Sawada introductions. Gorgeous light pink, semi-double, blooming in mid-season. Dark green foliage and good habit of growth. One of the finest. 8 to 15 in.

Snowdrift. One of the finer white Camellias; semi-double, with yellow stamens. Midseason. 8 to 30 in.

Stardust. Medium size, semi-double; lovely blush-pink; yellow stamens. Excellent. 8 to 18 in.

Victor Emmanuel (Blood of China). Large red with yellow stamens. 8 to 15 in.

Ville de Nantes. Probably the most talked-of and sought-after Camellia in America today. A gorgeous cherry-red and white sort; large, semi-double. Color similar to Donckelari but more striking in form. See color illustration, p. 13. Grafts only, 12 to 18 in., \$15; 18 to 24 in., \$25.

White Crane (14-B). Excellent large, semi-double, white; yellow stamens. January. Grafts only, 18 to 24 in., \$17.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$25.

Prices of Rare and Unusual Camellias unless otherwise noted:

B&B, postpaid	Each	10
8 to 12 in.	\$2 30	\$20 50
12 to 15 in.	3 40	32 80
15 to 18 in.	4 35	41 00
B&B, not prepaid		
18 to 24 in.	6 75	65 00
24 to 30 in.	9 00	80 00
30 to 36 in.	11 25	110 00

GROUP A

Alba Plena. Full double; pure white. November 8 to 18 in.

Althæiflora. Semi-double; pink, orange tint. Vigorous. January. 8 to 36 in.

Anna Bruneau. A deep pink, full double Camellia resembling Mathotiana Alba in form. Late. Foliage large, deep green. A splendid greenhouse variety, but not recommended for outdoors. 8 to 18 in.

Anna Frost. Clear pink, with occasional white markings; semi-double. January. 8 to 36 in.

Augusta Wilson (St. Elmo; Cabbage Head). Deep pink; peony form. Good size and early bloomer. 8 to 18 in.

Cameo Pink. One of the loveliest of the midseason pinks. A light clear pink, generally full double, but often showing short stamens. 8 to 12 in.

Christine Lee. Large, semi-double; deep pink with yellow stamens. January. 8 to 15 in.

Elegans (Chandler). Large; pink and white. Blooms in January. See color illustration, p. 16. 8 to 18 in.

Enrico Bettoni. Large; clear pink. Prolific. January, February. See color illustration, p. 12. 8 to 36 in.

Ethrington White (Waterloo). Semi-double, medium size; pure white. A dependable bloomer. 8 to 18 in.

General Washington. Pure white with few pink markings. January. 8 to 15 in.

Governor Mouton. Flower 3½ to 4 inches; deep cherry-red with white markings. January. Excellent variegated variety. 8 to 30 in.

H. A. Downing. A large, semi-double, deep rose-pink with yellow stamens. Midseason. 8 to 24 in.

Harlequin. Double, imbricated, and peony-form flowers are often found on this variety. Usually light pink, but sometimes variegated. A good late Camellia for either the greenhouse or out-of-doors. 8 to 30 in.

Herme (Souv. de Henri Guichard). Large, semi-double; pink and white, slightly fragrant. See color illustration, p. 16. January. 8 to 24 in.

Imbricata. A lovely midseason pink. 8 to 18 in.

Imperator. Semi-double; cherry-red. December, January. 8 to 36 in.

Jarvis Red. Semi-double; deep red. January. 8 to 24 in.

Lady de Saumarez. A very attractive garden variety. Semi-double; cherry-red with white markings. January. 8 to 24 in.

Latifolia (Fanny Bolis; Fanny Basil; Gloire de Nantes Variegated). Semi-double; striking cherry-red, splotted with white. 8 to 18 in.

Monarch (Honor of America; Gunelli). Large peony form; deep pink often with faint white markings. Late. Very compact, symmetrical grower. 8 to 30 in.

Monjisu (California Donckelari). Medium size; semi-double; red and white variegated. Very heavy bloomer. 8 to 36 in.

Pink Perfection. Medium size, very double; shell-pink. See color illustration, p. 16. November. 8 to 15 in.

Pope Pius IX (Prince Eugene Napoleon; Madame LeBois; Ladiner's Red). Large; double; cherry-red. December, January. A most satisfactory variety. 8 to 24 in.

Prof. C. S. Sargent. Many-petaled peony type; deep red. See color illustration, p. 16. January. 8 to 36 in.

Rose Emry (Christmas Glory). Very prolific. Small to medium-sized, rose-pink flowers. January. 8 to 36 in.

Semi-double Blush. Lovely semi-double blooms with yellow stamens. 8 to 18 in.

Souv. de Bahaud Litou.

A late-flowering, full double shell-pink of good size. Excellent in the greenhouse but does not open well outdoors. 8 to 24 in.

Stiles Perfection. Peony form; pink and white. There is also a pure pink sport. 8 to 24 in.

T. K. Variegated. Semi-double; pink with deeper rose markings. Midseason. 8 to 36 in.

T. K. Pink. A solid pink sport of the preceding. 18 to 36 in.

Triphosa. A January white with yellow stamens; semi-double. Good foliage. 8 to 18 in.

Tutcheria Spectabilis. From the Cottage Garden collection. Flowers rose to dark red, double, of medium size. Blossoms seem to stand much cold. In February 1947, our stock plants continued to bloom even with night temperatures in the low 20's. 8 to 36 in.

Prices of Group A Camellias:

B&B, postpaid	Each	10
8 to 12 in.	\$1 60	\$13 70
12 to 15 in.	2 50	22 80
15 to 18 in.	3 20	27 50
B&B, not prepaid		
18 to 24 in.	4 50	40 50
24 to 30 in.	6 75	63 00
30 to 36 in.	9 00	80 00

CAMELLIA SASANQUA

Flowering in September and October Sasanqua Camellias can be grown out-of-doors considerably farther north than *C. japonica*. Fast growing; generally small foliage. Very fine in foliage, form, and blossom.

Apple Blossom. Shell-pink; medium size. Produces many flowers in September. 8 to 30 in.

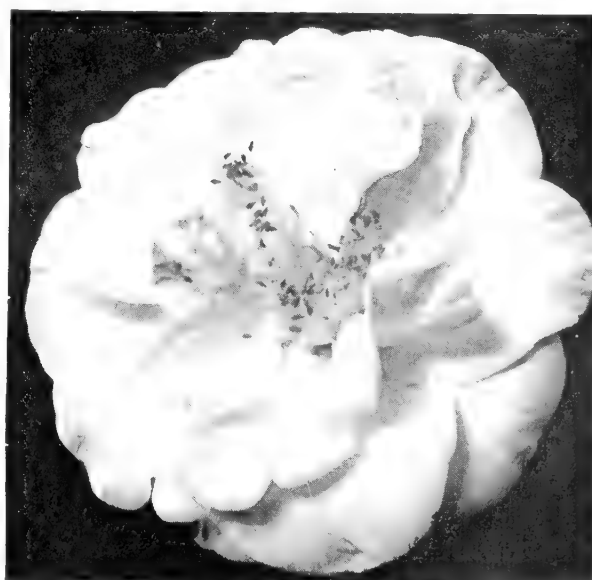
Dawn. Light pink, large, semi-double flowers appearing from September to November. Very fine. 8 to 18 in.

Setsugakka. A new variety of merit. Large, semi-double flowers of pure white, with a touch of pink at the end of the slightly ruffled petals. 8 to 18 in.

Snow-on-the-Mountain (Mino-No-Yuki). Large double white flowers in great profusion. A loose open grower when young, developing into a compact, well-shaped specimen. 8 to 18 in.

Prices of Camellia Sasanqua:

B&B, postpaid	Each	10
8 to 12 in.	\$1 35	\$12 80
12 to 15 in.	1 60	14 60
15 to 18 in.	2 05	18 25
B&B, not prepaid		
18 to 24 in.	2 70	24 75



Duchess of Sutherland

GRAFTED CAMELLIAS

Available in limited quantities are the following varieties of Camellias in 1-yr. grafts:

Bessie McArthur
Cup of Beauty
Donckelari
Duchess of Sutherland
Fred Sander
Frizzle White
Glen 40 Variegated
Gosho-guruma

Henningham Smith
Iwane-shibori
John Marshall
Marion Mitchell
Meredith Lake
Mrs. Freeman Weiss
Symphonette

ASK FOR ATTRACTIVE PRICES



PINK PERFECTION



HERME

A WORD ABOUT CAMELLIA NAMES

Anyone ordering Camellias soon discovers that there is great confusion in the names by which the different varieties are known. Sometimes the same name is used for two entirely different plants; sometimes one plant will have several names. We are doing our best to help eliminate some of this confusion by cooperating with the American Camellia Society and other nurserymen. In most cases we have listed Camellia names to conform with the names given preference by the American Camellia Society. When this has happened, we have listed also in parentheses the name formerly used.



PROF. C. S. SARGENT



ELEGANS (CHANDLER)



PINK STAR



TANE-NASHI
PERSIMMON
See page 18



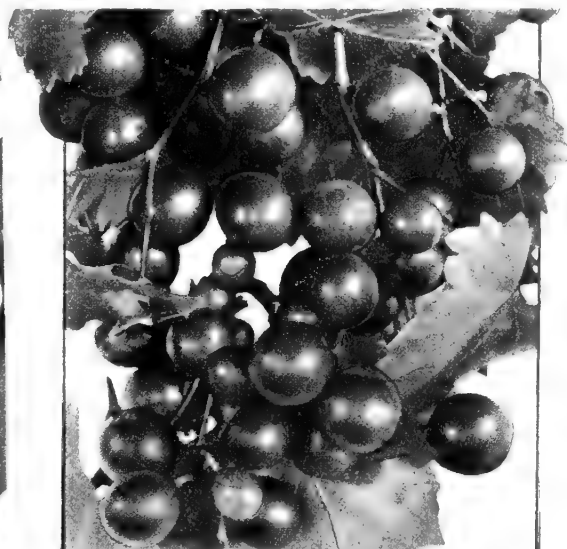
DUNCAN GRAPEFRUIT
See page 19



KUMQUATS
See page 19



CELESTE FIGS. See page 19



HUNT GRAPES
See page 19



SATSUMA ORANGES See page 19

PINEAPPLE
PEAR
See page 18

Fruits

FROM YOUR OWN
HOME ORCHARD

Fruit Trees . . .

PEARS

The number of varieties of Pears that can be satisfactorily grown in the South has been greatly reduced in recent years due to the high susceptibility of most varieties to blight. The chief effort in recent Pear culture has been the introduction of blight-resistant varieties; a number of these are being tested now, and some may prove valuable.

Pineapple. The blight-resistant qualities of this Pear make it in great demand as an orchard tree in the South. A vigorous grower and unusually heavy and regular bearer. The fruit is large and attractive; flesh coarse, juicy. It makes an excellent canning and preserving Pear. Ripens August and September. See p. 17.

Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, flesh brittle and juicy. Susceptible to blight in deep South. Good quality fruit maturing in September and October.

Above two varieties:	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., postpaid.	\$1 15	\$8 50
4 to 5 ft., postpaid.	1 40	11 50
5 to 6 ft., postpaid.	1 60	13 50
6 to 8 ft., branched, not ppd.	1 75	15 00

Baldwin. A blight-resistant new Pear of good flavor originating in Baldwin County, Alabama. Vigorous grower, ripening in August. Decidedly superior to any other blight-resistant varieties fruited here. An introduction which is unusually promising.

Harper. New variety originating in South Georgia. Blight resistant; fruit very juicy, slightly acid, and of high quality. Skin russet in color. Medium grower. Supply of trees limited.

Above two varieties:	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., postpaid.	\$1 40	\$11 30
4 to 5 ft., postpaid.	1 60	15 00
5 to 6 ft., postpaid.	2 00	
6 to 8 ft., branched, not ppd.	2 50	



Elberta Peach

PEACHES for PROFIT

Our Trees Are Sure to Grow

Varieties are listed in order of ripening.

Dixiered. Yellow-fleshed clingstone variety, excellent for home use and local markets. Not a good shipper.

Dixiegem. Yellow-fleshed freestone. Good for home use and canning. A vigorous grower and heavy bearer. Dixiegem has the highest quality of the early varieties.

Red Haven. Early yellow freestone of fine quality. Sweet, juicy, fine textured.

Golden Jubilee. Yellow-fleshed freestone, a cross between Elberta and Greensboro. Excellent medium early variety for home use and local markets.

Halehaven. Yellow freestone with red color; firm, fine-flavored flesh. Good shipper. Early midseason.

Belle of Georgia. Large; showy; clear creamy white, tinted red; flesh white and firm, excellent quality. Freestone. July 1 to 15.

Elberta. Probably best known of all Peaches. Very large; yellow skin with red cheek; flesh yellow and juicy. No orchard should be without this variety. Middle of July.

Heath Cling. An excellent late pickling Peach. White-fleshed clingstone.

ALL VARIETIES

Postpaid	Each	10
June buds, 2 to 3 ft.	\$0 70	\$6 00
1-year, 3 to 4 ft.	90	7 50

Write for special prices in quantity

Some Hints for the Culture of Peaches

Plant 1-year-old trees about 18x18 feet. Prune severely, cutting back 18 to 24 inches to form a balanced, low, compact head. The following spring cut away all but three well-distributed branches. The annual pruning should consist of cutting off about one-third of the last year's growth. Don't let the branches get too long as their weight will split the tree's trunk. Dehorning is done only when there has been a bad winter freeze.

PLUMS

Plum trees should be planted 15 to 25 feet apart each way. They are desirable in poultry-yards as the nitrogenous fertilizer furnished by the chicken manure seems to be just what the trees need; also, the fowls clean up the curculio that attack the fruit.

Burbank. Very large; skin clear rich red, showing yellow dots; flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty.

Kelsey's Japan. Very large, heart-shaped, greenish yellow fruit, sometimes spotted red. Vigorous grower; prolific bearer; good quality. July.

Red June. Medium to large, deep vermilion-red fruit; flesh light lemon-yellow, slightly subacid. Vigorous grower. Prolific. June.

Above three varieties:	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., postpaid.	\$1 00	\$8 50

Methley. A large, firm, red-fleshed Plum that ships well. Pronounced by many who have tested it, the best Plum grown.

Winesap. A fast-growing Plum, producing fruit deep red when half ripe, blending into dark purple as it ripens. Fruit juicy and quite large, some specimens running 2½ inches in diameter.

S.P.I. 47935. An unnamed introduction of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, this Plum has been highly recommended to us by one of the State Experiment Stations, which gives this information on it: "S.P.I. 47935 Plum resembles that of the Winesap, but when full ripe it is a bit darker in color and sweeter in taste. Except when cold weather killed all the Plum buds, the S.P.I. tree has produced exceptionally large crops. Tree is vigorous and has been bearing several years. It is seemingly affected but little by dry weather."

Above three varieties:	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., postpaid.	\$1 25	\$12 00
4 to 5 ft., postpaid.	1 75	

PERSIMMONS

Persimmons naturally do not make a heavy root system, and should be very carefully transplanted. Cutting back the top severely is, in many cases, desirable. The beauty of the fruit, and its excellent quality, more than offset the care required to make them live.

Fuyugaki. Tree vigorous, upright grower. Fruit medium to large, nearly round, but somewhat flattened; skin smooth, tough; color reddish yellow; flesh meaty and of exceptionally good flavor. Bears young. Non-astringent; can be eaten while still hard; may be peeled and eaten like an apple.

Tane-Nashi. The best-known and probably the most popular variety. Large to very large, roundish, conical, pointed; skin light yellow, changing to deep red. Quality very fine. The leading market variety. See p. 17.

Above two varieties:	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., postpaid.	\$1 40	\$11 50
3 to 4 ft., postpaid.	1 60	13 50

Baskets of Satisfaction for Home Orchard Owners

Imagine a morning walk in the garden, plucking fresh Peaches, or Grapes, or Satsumas, and filling your basket with the luscious fruit. It's more than satisfaction—it's pleasure and profit combined; it's pride in the trees and in your skill as a fruit-grower. Make your selection of fruits from pages 18 and 19, and begin your home orchard this season.

Wight-grown fruit trees are the best that can be had.

FIGS

Fig trees may be planted as close together as 10 to 12 feet, and require very little cultivation. Cultivation should always be shallow as the roots are close to the surface. Figs seem to do best when their roots can run under buildings. Both varieties we list are very hardy.

Brown Turkey. Medium to large, yellowish brown; pulp tender, rich and of finest quality. Fruit borne on long stems, allowing it to hang blossom end down at maturity.

Celeste. Fruit is of medium size with thin pale violet skin and firm, juicy, rich and sweet flesh. Tree strong grower and reliable bearer. Hardest of all. See p. 17.

Both varieties:	Each	10
18 to 24 in., postpaid.....	\$0 75	\$7 00
2 to 3 ft., postpaid.....	1 00	9 00
3 to 4 ft., postpaid.....	2 00	15 00

GRAPES

Although the Bunch Grape is not native of the South, with proper care it gives excellent results. Vines should be planted 8 to 10 feet apart and trained on a three-wire trellis.

Concord. Blue-black. Vigorous grower and heavy bearer. An old favorite.

Delaware. Small to medium-sized bunches of small pink fruits. In quality one of the best.

Fredonia. Large black fruit, borne in medium-sized clusters. Very early, of good quality. A comparatively new variety, much in demand.

Niagara. Large bunches of good-sized white fruits. Attractive market variety.

Prices of above varieties:

	Each	10	100
2-yr., postpaid..	\$0 70	\$4 00	\$35 00

Muscadine Grapes

The Muscadine group of Grapes is native to the South; they are old favorites. They are well adapted to soil and climate and need no introduction to the South. Muscadine vines are generally trained on overhead trellises and are spaced 20 to 25 feet apart each way.

Brownie. Medium cluster of small fruit; thin skin, dark amber. Quality excellent; high sugar content. Ripens late September.

Creek. Large clusters of medium-sized fruit; thick skin of reddish purple. Excellent quality; fair persistence. Early October.

Hunt. Large clusters of medium to large-sized black Grapes. Quality excellent. Ripens middle of September. Probably the best commercial Muscadine Grape. See p. 17.

Scuppernong (Muscadine). Well known in the South. Large berries, seldom more than 8 to 10 in a cluster; thick brown skin; pulpy flesh, very vinous, sweet. Peculiar musky aroma. Prolific.

Male Scuppernong. Recommended as a pollinizer to increase productiveness of the female scuppernongs. Plant one to each 10 female vines.

Yuga. Large clusters of medium-sized Grapes, ripening in late September. Skin thin, light bronze. Excellent quality.

Prices of above varieties:

	Each	10	100
No. 1, postpaid..	\$0 90	\$7 00	\$55 00



Hunt Grapes

YOUNGBERRY

Acme Thornless. Berries large to very large, dark purple to jet-black. Ripens early. Vigorous thornless vines make ease of handling. Grow on trellises 6 to 7 feet apart in rows 8 to 9 feet apart. Should be in every garden.

Thornless BOYSENBERRY

A large berry of excellent quality, produced on a vigorous plant.



Youngberry

Prices of above two berries:

3 plants, postpaid.....	\$0 70
6 plants, postpaid.....	1 20
12 plants, postpaid.....	1 75
25 plants, postpaid.....	2 75

CITRUS FRUITS

At Wight Nurseries we have producing trees of Satsuma Oranges, Kumquats, Duncan Grapefruit, Meyer Lemon, and Citrangequat.

We do not recommend planting Citrus fruits north of the latitude of Albany, Ga. (Florida laws do not permit the introduction of Citrus trees from outside that state.)

Our Citrus fruits are budded on hardy *Citrus trifoliata*, and should come into bearing from two to three years after transplanting. Success with Citrus depends on well-drained soil. The trees should be kept free from insect pests, by spraying two to four times each season. A hand spray pump is sufficient for this purpose. A southern exposure is best for all members of the orange family in that this gives them air drainage to the south.

In planting all citrus trees, care should be used to see that they are planted no deeper than they stood in the nursery. Planting too deep is fatal to them.

Owari Satsuma

Begins bearing very young and is among the most deliciously flavored of Citrus fruits. Flesh tender, juicy, fine grained sweet and delicious with a peculiarly agreeable flavor. The fruit ripens early in October through November. Satsumas can be raised satisfactorily in the back yard.

By careful selection of buds in our own producing groves, we have built up a hardy strain of especially fine quality. See p. 17 and front cover.

	Each	10
1-yr. bare root, postpaid..	\$1 50	\$12 50
2 yr. bare root, postpaid..	2 00	

Duncan Grapefruit

Hardest of the Grapefruit. Fruit large, juicy. See p. 17.

\$2.50 each, postpaid

Kumquat

This is the smallest of the edible Citrus fruits grown in the northern part of the citrus-growing region. The Kumquat is a sweet-skinned orange, and makes a choice fruit for desserts, jellies, jams, preserves, and marmalades. The trees are hardy, bear enormous yields, and never miss a crop. See p. 17.

Nagami. Fruit oblong.

Meiwa. Fruit large, round.

1-yr. plants, \$1.75 each, postpaid

Meyer Lemon

More tender than the other citrus fruits listed, but generally hardy in protected locations where other citrus succeeds. Fruit large, juicy.

1-yr. buds, \$2.50 each, postpaid

Prospective fruit-growers are invited to visit our nurseries and inspect the trees and plants. If this is not convenient, write us; we will be glad to assist you.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

There is a distinct tendency on the part of planters in the South to use more Broad-leaved Evergreens, for, with a proper selection, the blooming season can be lengthened over a period of several months—from spring until midsummer. There are Broad-leaved Evergreens for every type of planting—tall, columnar ones where height is desired, broad, symmetrical ones where medium height is desired—in fact, there is some sort which will fit any required place. The group, as a whole, has the added advantage of standing pruning exceptionally well. The Broad-leaved Evergreens are also excellent

for the shrub border, for screening out undesirable views, and for use as specimen plants. There is not a more versatile group.

The South is indeed fortunate in its wealth of Broad-leaved Evergreens which flourish in practically all sections. Many of them have beautiful blooms and berries—a distinct advantage over the conifers. With the use of broad-leaved material one is able to get definite contrasts in color and size of foliage, blossoms over long periods, low-growing or tall-growing plants, as the location demands.



Gardenia

ABELIA

Grandiflora. A hardy evergreen with glossy, dark green foliage and a profusion of white funnel-shaped flowers, tinted with pink, borne in clusters from May until late autumn.

Bare root, postpaid	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
18 to 24 in.....	90	7 00
Bare root, not prepaid		
2 to 3 ft.....	1 25	10 00
3 to 4 ft.....	1 75	15 00



Abelia

CLEYERA

Japonica. A compact, slow-growing shrub with leathery, dull green foliage. Attractive bright red seed in late summer. One of the best of the broad-leaved evergreens for the deep South.

Bare root, postpaid	Each	10
15 to 18 in.....	\$1 75	\$15 00

GARDENIA

Florida. The Gardenia is fast regaining popularity in the South. Its waxy dark green foliage and delightfully fragrant pure white flowers make it a valued addition to any garden.

Mystery. Foliage and flowers larger than *G. florida*; otherwise similar.

Prices of above two varieties:	Each	
12 to 18 in., bare root, postpaid.....	\$1 00	
1½ to 2 ft., bare root, postpaid.....	1 50	
2 to 3 ft., B&B, not ppd.....	4 00	

Radicans. Flowers similar to *G. florida*. Leaves small, dark green. Each 10
Heavy plants from beds.. \$1 50 \$12 00

HOLLY (Ilex)

Cornuta (Chinese Holly). Glossy dark green leaves, usually five-spined. Berries are large, red, and most attractive. Growth slow and compact.

Cornuta Burfordi. A form of the above. Usually rounded leaves with a single spine.

Prices of above two varieties:	Each	
8 to 12 in., bare root, postpaid.....	\$1 00	
12 to 18 in., bare root, postpaid.....	1 50	

Crenata bullata. A much-branched, slow-growing shrub with dark green, oval leaves. Attractive berries. Each
8 to 12 in., bare root, postpaid.. \$1 00
12 to 18 in., bare root, postpaid.. 1 50

Crenata rotundifolia. A hardy Holly with black berries. Foliage similar to holly. An excellent, compact, slow-growing evergreen. Each
8 to 12 in., bare root, postpaid.. \$1 00
12 to 18 in., bare root, postpaid.. 1 50

Opaca femina. The berry-bearing type of native Holly. Should have a male Holly nearby for pollination.
Bare root, postpaid Each 10
12 to 18 in..... \$0 95 \$8 50
18 to 24 in..... 1 50 13 50
2 to 3 ft..... 2 00 17 50

Opaca, East Palatka. A selection of the native American Holly, characterized by dark green foliage, usually one spined, similar to *I. cornuta Burfordi*. Tall, upright habit of growth, producing bright red berries for winter.
Bare root, postpaid Each 10
12 to 18 in..... \$1 25 \$10 00
18 to 24 in..... 2 00 17 50



Cherry Laurel

CHERRY LAUREL (Laurocerasus)

Caroliniana. A very fine specimen. Also excellent for screening and mass plantings because of its good deep green foliage. Stands shearing well. Maximum height 20 feet.

Bare root, postpaid	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 90	\$7 50
18 to 24 in.....	1 50	11 00

Come to See

Our nursery, orchard and farm is a miniature experiment station where we are testing various things of interest to every gardener and farmer. Why not come and look it over?

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS, continued



Pittosporum Tobira

LIGUSTRUM

Please note in ordering that *L. lucidum* is the tall-growing type and *L. japonicum*, the lower-growing wax-leaf type.

Tall-growing (*L. lucidum*). An excellent tall-growing evergreen. Has large, deep green leaves and white flowers in panicles which are followed by purple berries.

See note above. Each 10
2 to 3 ft., postpaid.....\$0 95 \$7 50
3 to 4 ft., postpaid..... 1 35 12 50

Wax-leaf (*L. japonicum*). Among the best Ligustrums. Deep, glossy green leaves, slightly smaller than *L. lucidum*. Compact, symmetrical grower, doing well either in shade or in sun. Early in May panicles of white flowers are followed by large clusters of black berries that remain throughout the winter. Ultimate height 15 to 20 feet.

See note above. Each 10
Bare root, postpaid.....\$0 65 \$6 00
8 to 12 in..... 95 8 00
12 to 18 in..... 1 75 15 00
18 to 24 in..... 2 50 22 50



Wax-leaf Ligustrum



Ligustrum lucidum

NANDINA

Domestica (Heavenly Bamboo). Most striking in fall and winter, when the normally green leaves turn a deep crimson. Mature plants have large clusters of brilliant scarlet berries which hang on well after Christmas.

Each 10
8 to 12 in., bare root, postpaid..\$1 25
12 to 18 in., bare root, postpaid.. 1 75

OLEANDER (Nerium Oleander)

A delightful broad-leaved shrub for the lower South, producing a profusion of blooms in late spring and early summer. Tender. Colors, white and pink. Specify color.

Each 10
18 to 24 in., postpaid\$1 00 \$9 00

OSMANTHUS (Tea-Olive)

Fragrans. A large shrub having glossy foliage, and producing small white flowers, valuable for their delightful fragrance. Long blooming period. Should have partial shade when starting. Attains a height of about 20 feet.

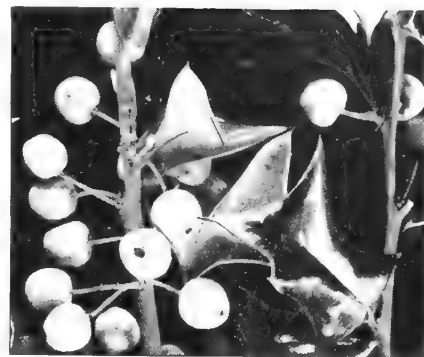
Each
8 to 12 in., bare root, postpaid..\$1 00

PHOTINIA

Glabra. The brilliant scarlet of the new growth makes this a very spectacular plant. Medium height.

Each
18 to 24 in., B&B\$2 00
2 to 3 ft., B&B..... 2 50

When labor and packing material were plentiful, plants which could satisfactorily be moved bare root, were often shipped balled and burlapped. With these items of labor and packing material—especially boxing lumber—scarce, it is now necessary to quote the smaller sizes of most plants bare root only. The saving in labor and material is being passed on to you in lower prices, as well as reduced transportation costs.



Ilex cornuta

PITTOSPORUM

Tobira. The medium-sized, rounded, dark green leaves of this variety are lovely. Produces small, cream-colored flowers, delightfully fragrant.

Each
8 to 12 in., bare root, postpaid..\$1 00
12 to 18 in., bare root, postpaid.. 1 75

PYRACANTHA

Formosana. The best of the English Hawthorns, producing great masses of scarlet berries in the fall. Tall, vigorous grower, with small leaves. Berries produced on previous year's growth.

Each 10
12 to 15 in., bare root, ppd..\$1 25 \$10 00
15 to 18 in., B&B, ppd... 2 00 17 50
18 to 24 in., B&B, ppd... 3 00 25 00

VIBURNUM

Japonicum. Tall and columnar in habit, this makes a valuable accent plant. Foliage large, glossy.

Odoratissimum. A tall spreading shrub, excellent for backgrounds and screening. Foliage large, light green.

Prices above two varieties:

Bare root, postpaid Each 10
8 to 12 in.....\$0 75 \$6 50
12 to 18 in..... 1 00 9 00
2 to 3 ft., not ppd..... 2 50 22 50

NOTICE. Due to congestion and resulting delays on railroads during the Christmas holidays, no nursery stock will be shipped during the period Dec. 18 through Jan. 1.



Nandina domestica

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

We guarantee our stock to be well grown, true to name, and properly handled and packed. Our responsibility ceases upon delivery to transportation company. All claims should be promptly made.



Podocarpus sinensis

JUNIPER

Pfitzer (*Juniperus chinensis Pfitzeriana*). Very attractive gray-green foliage. Valuable for foundation planting where a low spreading plant is needed. Postpaid.

Each
8 to 12-in. spread, bare root . . . \$1 00
12 to 18-in. spread, bare root . . . 1 75

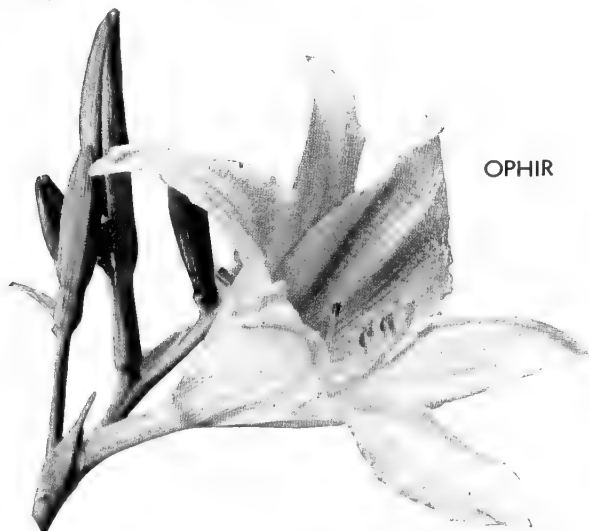
CEDRUS

Deodara. A lovely specimen tree reaching a height of 40 ft. Conical in shape, with attractive blue-green needles. Not prepaid. Each
12 to 18 in., B&B. . . . \$1 50
18 to 24 in., B&B. . . . 2 00

PODOCARPUS

Sinensis. A tall, columnar, dark green coniferous evergreen that does well in both sun and shade. Stands shearing well. Makes an excellent evergreen hedge in the deep South. See illustration. Each
12 to 18 in., B&B. . . . \$1 50 \$14 00
18 to 24 in., B&B. . . . 2 50 22 50

Daylilies (HEMEROCALLIS)



OPHIR

Few plants are easier to grow or give more blooms for the attention they require. Lovely in the shrub border or in beds. April through July.

Baronet. Fulvous red flower of great merit. Low growing; midseason.

Cinnabar. The throat of the flower is clear yellow, with the outer petals deepening to brownish red. Produces flowers in abundance; midseason.

Hiawatha. Small flowers of clear orange. Very profuse; early to midseason.

J. A. Crawford. Golden yellow; midseason.

J. R. Mann. Buff and yellow; midseason.

Linda. Golden yellow base with cinnamon marking; midseason.

Mikado. Mellow orange; midseason.

Mrs. John Tigert. Pale orange throat with red petals. Strong grower; midseason.

Mrs. W. H. Wyman. Pale glistening yellow; midseason.

Ophir. Golden, waxy yellow; midseason.

Princess. Large, delicate, fragrant flowers of clear lemon-yellow. Vigorous; midseason.

The Gem. Deep orange-yellow; midseason.

Postpaid, 50 cts. each; 6 for \$2.50

Please use the order sheet in back of catalog. It will help us to know your wishes and fill your order accurately.



WIGHT NURSERIES • CAIRO, GEORGIA

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Wight Nurseries

Cairo, Georgia



(OVER)

WIGHT NURSERIES—ORDER BLANK—Cairo, Georgia

QUANTITY	FULL NAME OF VARIETY	SIZE	PRICE EA.	TOTAL	
	BROUGHT FORWARD				
	TOTAL				

***Important*—READ CAREFULLY**

We wish to send our catalog to interested parties, and shall appreciate the addresses of some of your friends who would like to set **Pecan Trees, Fruit Trees, Roses or Other Ornamentals**

[illegible]

(OVER)

CLIMBING VINES

Besides being among the most graceful of all plants, vines can serve a very useful purpose by helping to cover any architectural or garden mistakes that are better hidden, and by screening unsightly views. They help to soften any planting, and their foliage, flowers and fruit add greatly to the attractiveness of practically any home grounds.

CLIMBING FIG (*Ficus*)

Pumila. (Sometimes cataloged *Ficus repens*.) This lovely evergreen vine clings very closely to any surface on which it climbs. Excellent on chimneys or masonry. Hardy south of the latitude of Montgomery, Ala.

Each
Open-ground plants, postpaid. . . \$0 50

CORAL VINE (*Antigonon*)

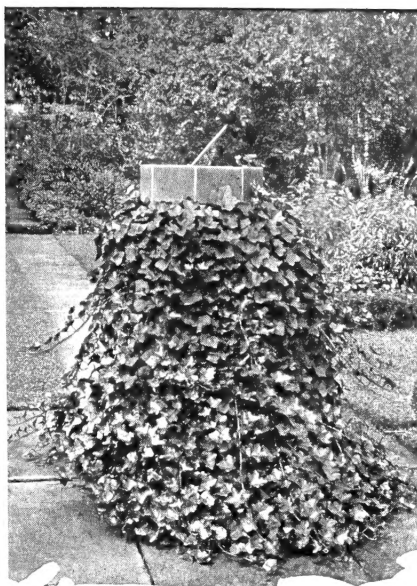
Leptopus. Blooms freely from June until fall. Blossoms a very delicate pink, produced in racemes. A very desirable vine for the South. Fast grower. Each
1-yr., postpaid. . . \$0 50

CONFEDERATE JASMINE

Trachelospermum

Jasminoides (also known as *Rhynchospermum jasminoides*). The fragrance, in early spring, of the starry white blossoms of Confederate Jasmine is one long to be remembered. Evergreen. Leaves dark green.

Each
3-in. pots, postpaid. . . \$0 75



Hedera helix on Sundial

ENGLISH IVY (*Hedera*)

Helix. English Ivy, with its dark green leaves, is excellent for covering brick walls, stumps, or any location where it is desirable to have an evergreen vine. Often used as a ground-cover. Each
Open-ground plants, postpaid. . . \$0 30

YELLOW JESSAMINE

Carolina (*Gelsemium sempervirens*). A hardy, woody twiner whose brilliant, tubular, yellow flowers are one of the first indications of the coming of spring. Glossy evergreen foliage.

Each
Open-ground plants, postpaid. . . \$0 50

BAMBOO

The graceful branches and dainty foliage of the Bamboos deserve a prominent place in gardens of the Lower South. The clump sorts can be readily kept in bounds. They make excellent screens and windbreaks.

Bamboos will thrive in practically any type of well-drained soil if supplied plenty of plant-food and moisture.

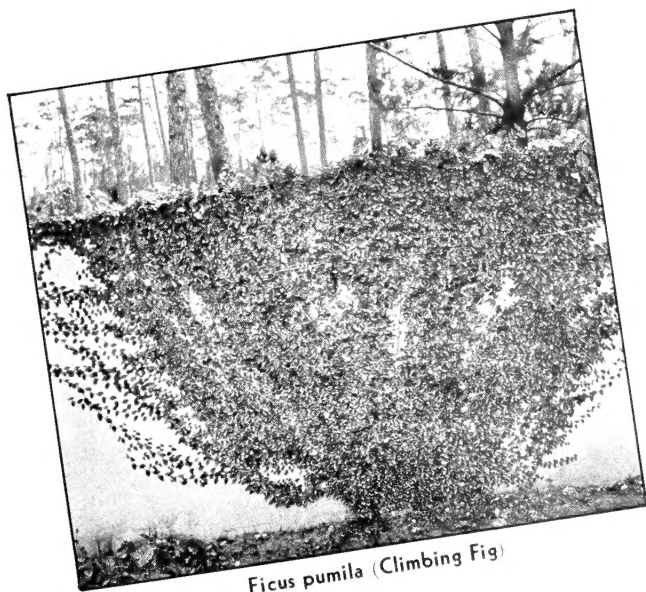
Bambusa argentea. Grows 25 to 35 feet high. Its long, slender stems, slightly drooping from the weight of the masses of deep green foliage, form one of the most graceful plants in the garden. The clump type so much in demand. Each
Small clumps, 6 to 10 canes. . . \$1 50

Phyllostachys aurea. A running type. Ultimate height is 30 to 40 feet. Attractive light green. Canes make excellent fishing-poles, and are often used here in harvesting pecans. Control by digging up runners. \$1.50 each.



NOTICE. Due to congestion and resulting delays during the Christmas holidays, no nursery stock will be shipped during the period Dec. 18 through Jan. 1.

We guarantee all of our nursery stock to be well grown, true to name, and properly handled and packed. Our responsibility ceases on delivery of goods to transportation company. All claims for shortage must be made promptly.



Ficus pumila (Climbing Fig)



Bambusa argentea striata

WIGHT'S *Deep South* FOUR

Especially recommended for their vigor and free blooming. You'll be delighted with this collection.

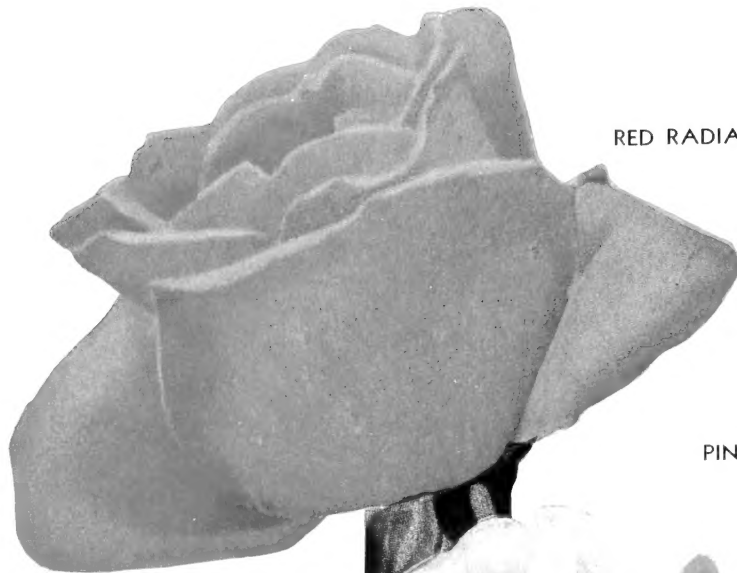
Editor McFarland. H.T. Strong-growing; free flowering; clear deep rose-pink.

Etoile de Hollande. H.T. Deep velvety crimson. Vigorous and prolific.

Pink Radiance. H.T. Lovely pink; continuous bloomer. Long a Southern favorite.

Red Radiance. H.T. Deep rose-red sport of Radiance. Free-flowering and vigorous.

3 EACH . . . of these four
12 fine bush Roses, 2-yr. plants, postpaid for .. **\$6.95**



RED RADIANCE



PINK RADIANCE



ETOILE DE
HOLLANDE



EDITOR
McFARLAND

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. H.T. White, with slight lemon tint at center. Among the best white Hybrid Teas for the lower South.

Poinsettia. H.T. Long, pointed scarlet buds. Excellent.

Talisman. H.T. Red and gold buds, opening orange-yellow, pink-tinted. Tops among two-toned Roses.

White American Beauty (Frau Karl Druschki). H.T. Pure white, very large and very double.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. A very vigorous climber producing large clusters of semi-double scarlet flowers in early spring.

PRICES, ALL ROSES

2-yr. plants, postpaid . . . 75c each; \$6.95 per doz.

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